A.B. STATTON
and
S.G. ZIEGLER

Report of
the
Deputation to Africa
1928-1929

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Deputation to Africa

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Bishop A. B. Statton
Rev. Samuel G. Ziegler

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
United Brethren in Christ
1410 U. B. BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO

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Bishop A. B. Sutton

Samuel G. Ziegler

Foreign Missionary Society
United Brethren in Christ

1410 U.B. Building

Dayton, Ohio.

THE DEPUTATION REPORT

Your deputation left New York October 27 on the Steamship "Laconia" and landed at Liverpool November 5. On November 7 we embarked on the "M.V.Adda" and after ten days of pleasant ocean travel we landed at Freetown, Sierra Leone, November 17. The Mission Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Musselman, Principal G.T. Rosselot and Mr. Earl Tozer, Director of Manual Training at Albert Academy, came on board to welcome us and assist in getting our baggage landed and through customs.

We had the happy privilege of meeting our mission staff and native workers of Freetown in the evening of November 17, and all the missionaries of the various Boards working in the Colony of Sierra Leone a few days later. The cordial welcome extended to us during the first few days was simply a beginning of the courtesy, kindness and hospitality we were to enjoy during our entire visit. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country", was no where more true than in our visit to Africa.

We tarried four days in Freetown to adjust ourselves and get acquainted. Then we began a visitation of the mission stations under the direction of Superintendent Musselman. We left Freetown November 22 and reached Yonibana in the Upper Temne Country late in the afternoon of the same day. We remained there until the following day, going over the work and station very carefully, Late in the afternoon of November 23 we arrived at Moyamba where we spent three days, visiting the out-station of Sembehu in the meantime. On November 26 we left for Tiama and remained there until November 28. While there we visited the Government Agricultural School and Farm at N'Jala. It was there that we met Alfred T. Sumner. We spent a few hours on Thursday, November 29, visiting our work at Mano, and then went on to Rotifunk where we remained two days.

Here the deputation divided. The Bishop spent December 2 to 11 in Freetown where he took part in the closing exercises of Albert Academy, preaching the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, December 2, and participating in the commencement program December 6. December 12 to 18 he spent at Rotifunk where he shared in the closing exercises of the Boys' School.

The General Secretary in company with Superintendent Masselman left Freetown December 5 and reached Jiama in the Kono Country December 8. We remained there six days studying the plan of the mission and conferring with the out-station workers. We left December 14 and spent Sunday, December 16, at Panguma and a few hours Monday, December 17, at Hangha. On Tuesday, December 18, we reached Rotifunk where the Bishop joined our party and together we visited the stations of Shenge and Bonthe. December 19, 20, 24 and 25 were spent at Shenge and December 21 to 23 at Bonthe.

On the 27th we returned to Freetown and made final preparation for the Mission Council Meeting and the African Foreign Mission Conference. One day, December 29, was spent at the Rest Cottage on Mt. Leicester. From January 2 to 5 we were in Council meeting and from January 8 to 15 in the sessions of the African Conference.

Many delegations of native workers came to the train to meet us at intermediate points along our route of travel. At Bradford, Ronietta and Roruks and other points enroute to Yonibana they were awaiting our arrival. Enroute to Kono and other stations we had the same experience. The trip to Shenge and Bonthe was made in a motor boat from Rotifunk which took us by Bompeh, Bompehtook, Bendu and in the region of other out-stations.

Mention must be made of our conference and luncheon with His Excellency, Governor Sir Joseph Byrne of Sierra Leone. He was especially pleased with the work of Albert Academy. We had tea and conference with the Reverend K.H. Newham, Superintendent of the English Wesleyan Methodist Mission in Sierra Leone, and the Right Reverend G. M. Wright, Bishop of the Anglican Church of Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Canary Islands and the Azores. We also had the privilege of a conference with the Honorable H.S. Keigwin, Director of Education for Sierra Leone, and with Dr. J.C. S. McDouall, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Our final departure was delayed eight days after the completion of our engagements because of our inability to secure passage. On January 24 a passenger vessel, "The Abinsi", arrived and we bade farewell to Africa, reaching New York late in February 1929.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is divided into two main political divisions, namely the Colony and Protectorate. The first embraces an area of approximately 300 square miles, with a population of 85,000. The inhabitants are largely the descendants of the liberated slaves who were settled there in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. They are known as Sierra Leoneans or Creoles. Many natives have migrated to the Colony in late years and now make their home there. The government of the Colony is according to British law.

This section of Sierra Leone is well churched. Many strong congregations have been built up under the nurture and help of British missionary societies. The only work we have in the Colony is Albert Academy and two churches, one at Freetown and one at Bonthe.

The Protectorate embraces 27,000 square miles and has a population of a million and a half. It is divided into three major provinces which are subdivided into thirteen districts. The inhabitants of all this area are either pagan or Mohammedan, except where the few missionary agencies at work have reached them with the Gospel message. It is among these people that the most of our mission work is carried on. The Director of Education said that the United Brethren Church was doing more for the people of the Protectorate than all the other missions combined. This is a worthy tribute to the noble corps of missionaries whom the Church has kept on the field these many years.

We commend the work of our present staff. They are faithful to duty, consecrated to their task and skilled in the handling of difficult mission problems. They are ready to sacrifice and to cooperate in every mission project. They are hopeful and manifest a faith in the ultimate victory of the cross that ought to inspire the home church. Their interest in and concern for the native, beautifully exemplifies the Christian spirit. Their lives of unselfish service and devotion to these backward peoples merit our faithful intercession and generous support. So long as our Church and family altars produce such men and women we need not fear retrogression and decay. Zion shall prosper and the glory of the Lord shall be made known among men.

African Conference

The African Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, consists of 31 organized churches, served by 23 itinerants, 15 of whom are ordained. There are 18 other classes not yet organized into congregations. These are served by licentiates or agents. The membership totals 3467 and is divided as follows:1956 communicant members, 1511 seeker members. This last includes all who have expressed sorrow for their sins and a desire to be instructed in the Christian way in order that they may learn to be true followers of Jesus Christ. More than three score young people are persuing courses in our mission schools with a view of preparing for mission work.

The ministry of the mission and the native church extends much farther than their immediate communities. The pastors and teachers are real itinerants. One reported having visited 83 towns and conducted a service in each one. The total attendance at these services he estimated to be 15,190. Another visited 46 towns and reported attendance at the meetings of 717. Another visited 114 towns, conducted 184 services with 4184 in attendance. Another visited 75 villages and conducted services with 3654 attending. A total of 1650 towns and villages are reached each year in this way.

Such services may seem very superficial to the average American who is familiar with present ideals in Christian education. May be it is, but until thepeople can read and the social and economic conditions are changed this medthod has many things to commend it. In a country devoid of any kind of literature and without any means of communication except on foot and by human lip, the traveling itinerant who time after time tells the wonderful story gets a ready hearing and many favorable responses to his message.

It is impossible to estimate the work and influence of the 118 men and women employed by the mission and conference as pastors, agents and teachers. The training of many is very limited yet they are proving real leaders among their brethren. In spite of limited advantages, handicaps of heritage, and burdensome customs some of these men are proving themselves exceptional pastors and prophets to their people. From the standpoint of culture, wisdom and Christian grace they would do honor to a pastorate in America. It was gratifying to your deputation to meet and have fellowship with these Christian leaders in Africa.

The big task of the missionary force is to enthuse this large corps of native workers with the spirit of Christian propaganda so that the fires of evangelism will be kept burning warm and bright upon the altars of their hearts. One of the pastors at the Conference said, "Christianity is a propaganda and we Christians must be the propagandists". If the church can be made to realize this it will do more to evangelize the country than anything the missionary can do.

We recommend that this spirit be fostered continually and that the work of the mission continue to be so organized and administered as to impress upon every native this essential feature of Christianity. Every boy and girl who goes out from our schools, every patient who leaves a dispensary or hospital should feel it. Every native worker and church member should be made to catch the spirit until it is impossible for them to keep the blessed story to themselves.

Self-Support

A second feature of the African church which needs consideration is self-support. It is urged constantly by our missionaries, and stewardship is taught by our pastors, but progress is slow. This is largely due to the social and economic customs of the country. Ownership of land or property is communial rather than individual throughout the Protectorate. Rights and titles to same reside in the headman as the representative of the family, tribe, town or chiefdom. Natives are not free to support or promote a project except it meets with the approval of the headman. In one instance a small congregation wished to put a pan roof on their chapel so as to avoid the frequent trouble of reroofing it with thatch. Twenty pounds sterling were gathered by the chief in voluntary gifts and handed to the Mission Superintendent for the purpose. The Government official heard of it and ordered that the money be returned. In another instance one of our workers had to gather the church envelopes which he had distributed for monthly offerings. It was a form of collecting assessments the official said so disapproved of it. Individual initiative is thwarted and prosperity checked by unfair social customs. In such circumstances it is very difficult to develop self-support. In centers where you have independent traders and artisans it is very much easier.

However, in spite of these obstacles the African Church raised $3,480.80 for pastoral support last year; $375.48 for new buildings and repairs; $3,667.08 in special offerings, a total of $7532.36. More rapid progress will be made as the resources of the country are developed and individuals come to enjoy and share the prosperity of their own thrift and industry.

We urge that the Mission persist in spite of these difficulties to lead the conference on to full self-support. We also urge the native pastors in all diligence to seek such an achievement for their station or charge. We urge this not that the Church in America might be relieved, but that the Church in Africa might come to maturity and full growth.

Self-Direction

One of the marks of a successful mission is the fact that the new church can direct its own affairs and walk alone. To what extent is the African church able to do this? A careful observance of the men in the conference session would lead to the conclusion that they are well able. Their exact compliance with parliamentary practice, their careful adherence to the Church discipline, and their able manner in discussion and debate on the conference floor gave evidence of unusual ability. But on the other hand, a careful examination of their reports leaves a different impression. They are not careful about statistics, finances and detail. They do not grasp these aspects of the work very quickly or realize their importance. (It must be remembered that there are exceptions.) The reason they are not so strong on some of these points is not because they lack ability but rather because they lack experience and training. There is little opportunity to develop it in the present organization and construction of society.

Several of the pastors are doing good work as supervisors in districts adjacent to their pastorates. They look after, encourage and counsel with the men who serve as agents and teachers at these out-lying points. Much of this work is done with efficiency and portends what can be done ultimately. We urge that they be entrusted more and more with responsibility so as to develop them in the capacity of leadership. Even though they may not do it as well as the missionary, yet responsibility must be passed on because there is no other way for them to learn.

For a number of years the mission and the conference have been cooperating in certain administrative problems. There is a committee known as the Business Committee. It is composed of the Mission Superintendent, who is chairman, one missionary and three native pastors. This committee is self-perpetuating and appoints its own successors. It acts as an advisory council to the Superintendent and deals especially with the following items of business:

1. Assists in the stationing of conference workers.
2. Considers candidates for employment .
3. Recommends with respect to workers taking leave.
4. Deals with delinquencies.
5. Fixes the date of annual conference and prepares the program.

Besides the duties and regulations above specified the deputation makes the following suggestions relative to this committee. (1) That hereafter it be constituted as per discipline, the mission electing three and the conference two members. (2) That the committee study and prepare a budget sheet for the conference and submit it to the estimate committee of the mission for its approval and recommendation to the home board. (3) That this committee be consulted when the mission or board plans any new work for the Protectorate.

Educational Work

One of the most effective agencies for the promotion of Christian truth is the mission schools. This is especially true of the boarding schools. Christianity is ever awake to the needs of the child. Every new generation is as much of an opportunity in Africa as it is in America to make humanity over into the likeness of the Creator.

The mission maintains 40 day schools which have an enrollment of 2120 children. The courses of instruction includes two years of primary and six years of standard work. Eighty-eight teachers are employed in these day schools. The mission maintains six boarding schools with an enrollment of 753 children and 38 instructors. Here the children live in

dormitories on the mission compound during the whole school year, food and shelter being provided for all. This is the most satisfactory way to train the children because it allows the mission to control the every day life of the child. It also affords a better opportunity to train the children in personal habits, and provides time for Christian nurture. Devotional services are conducted each morning before breakfast. It was our privilege to attend several of these. They partook much of the spirit of the old family altar. The knowledge these children had of the Bible and the way they quoted Scripture ware marvelous.

Two of the boarding schools are Albert Academy and the Harford School for Girls. The Academy course extends through the standards of a full secondary school. Its influence reaches far and wide in Sierra Leone. It has furnished the mission a group of well trained workers eadh year to fill the depleted ranks. Without this institution it would have been impossible to carry on as successfully as we have. Academy trained boys are found in many government positions, in trading firms, and in important positions on the railroad. A few of the graduates have gone to other British colonies on the West Coast.

One of the biggest handicaps to the institution is the frequent change in the mission staff. We recommend that American teachers be secured who plan to remain with the work over a period of years. We also recommend that the Executive Committee be composed as follows: the Mission Superintendent, the two American members on the staff. the pastor of the Freetown church and the Senior Tutor. The Committee shall have the privilege of electing its own chairman.

The Harford School for Girls has introduced a partial secondary course. The plan is to introduce more later, and also add studies in normal training. This is in harmony with the plan of the Director of Education who offers to cooperate in making this school one of the normal centers for training girls to teach and do community work.

The school has had a remarkable growth since the erection of the new building. In the last four years the enrollment has doubled in spite of an increase in fees. The present capacity of the building is taxed to its limit and a waiting list is held in reserve. This is an indication of the standing of the school, and of the changed attitude toward womanhood. They not only want their girls educated but are

willing to pay for the privilege. Some of the finest occupants of our parsonages in Sierra Leone were students at Harford.

If the demand continues and parents want their girls educated, a modest native building with pan roof ought to be erected to provide homes or school rooms for the smaller girls. This would relieve the congestion and serve well the growing demand placed upon the school.

We are glad to report that all our schools are on the fee basis. This is in harmony with the present school code of the government. Last year a total of $9,723.00 was received in fees. In addition to this the government granted a subsidy of $5,641.30 to 19 of our schools which reached certain standards of work. And the natives contributed $531.36 to help children too poor to pay their tuition. But even this is not sufficient to keep the schools going without outside assistance.

The fee basis has helped rather than hindered the attendance. Parents are careful to see that their children are at school every day when they have to pay.

Something should be said about our industrial and agricultural work. At three of our schools large acreages are under cultivation - Rotifunk, Tiama and Kono. The boarding students are compelled to work certain hours each day in addition to their class work. There is a dual purpose in the farming- first, to raise food for the boys; second, to give agricultural training. We believe that it would be much better if agricultural training were made primary and all the farm work related distinctly to the school curricula.

Care must be exercised, however, in introducing implements and machinery, such as tractors, etc. Such methods are far beyond the ability of the boy to obtain when he returns home. A tractor may be useful on a demonstration farm but would not be practical for general use. Animal husbandry should be taught and encouraged also. We recommend the inclusion of a more constructive program for this phase of mission work.

One of the unique features at the Academy is the shops. In the first place they afford students the privilege of learning manual training, cabinet making, carpentry and printing. Every student is expected to take so many hours of this work.

The general impression in Africa has been that it is undignified for an educated man to work with his hands. The Academy is endeavoring to remove that impression. In the second place the shops provide an opportunity for poor boys to earn part of their school expenses. This is called the self-help department. Special arrangements are made so that boys in this department can spend four hours each day in class recitations and four hours in the shop. This has enabled many boys to defray much of their school expenses. The past year the print shop turned out over 330,000 impressions, much of which was commercial work. The products of the wood department include various kinds of house furniture, school equipment, mill work, bus and truck bodies. The government has favored the shops with orders for both school furniture and the printing of vernacular primers. Governor Byrne especially commended the institution for this phase of its work. The receipts last year were $5,568.00. Of this amount $1,416 went to the boys as wages.

Reference must be made to the new scheme of education recommended by the Director of Education, Honorable H.S. Keigwin. Up to the present time there has been no attempt on the part of the government to give mass education to the people of the Protectorate. The present scheme includes such a huge task. The main ideas of the scheme are expressed in these words - mass-education, adaptation, cooperation and vernacular. If there is a fault in the plan it lies in the undue precaution which is taken to keep the natives native while they are being educated. The plan has many points of merit. The Director is anxious to have the fullest cooperation of the various mission boards operating in the Protectorate. They are the pioneers in education and maintain more schools than the government. The plan as a whole does not limit the mission in its primary purpose but rather augments it. We advise cooperation, therefore, with the government in its new scheme, except in relation to Albert Academy. We do not believe the institution is seriously handicapped by its location in Freetown. We come to this conclusion in view of what the Academy has done both for our work and the cause of general education in Sierra Leone. Besides we see no possible way to make a change in location. We offer a second exception, that of adopting native constructed buildings, in place of the simple, inexpensive barrie like school houses which we have in use at a few of our stations. We believe that our buildings are more durable, sanitary and serviceable than native buildings would be.

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Medical Missions

There are three dispensaries and one hospital operated by the Board in West Africa. The dispensaries are located as follows: Rotifunk, Tiama and Shenge. (The one at Shenge has been closed three years, except temporarily, because there has been no missionary located there.) The Michener Hospital is located at Jiama in the Kono Country. These institutions are rendering invaluable services to thousands of sufferers. The statistics for the past year show a total of 20,938 treatments and 8,649 individuals who received the services of our doctors and nurses. The category of human ills seemed endless in this land of ignorance, superstition and vice. A day at the hospital brought the following cases: hook worm, enlarged spleen, noma, malaria, pneumonia, elephantisis, cutless wound, skin cancer, leprosy, syphilis, and numerous skin sores of one kind or another, many of them too horrible and loathsome to recall.

The Director of Sanitation and Public Health is planning to locate a good medical center within reasonable reach of all. In order to do this and secure the highest type of service possible, he is seeking the cooperation of the Mission Boards. The conditions of cooperation are as follows:

1. That a qualified medical practitioner shall be in charge of the centre, and that the grant shall be limited to . 400 pounds per annum.

2. That if trained nursing sisters are employed, a further grant of 100 pounds for one or a maximum of 200 pounds for two or more, will be made, provided that these nurses are working under the supervision of a qualified medical practitioner as in paragraph 1.

3. That the Medical Mission should be institutional, i.e. both in-patient wards and out-patient clinics are to be provided.

4. That infant welfare and maternity work(including ante-natal welfare) shall be a feature of the work of the Mission, and where there is a school or schools attached to the Mission, child welfare and the teaching of hygiene shall be carried out in connection with them.

5. That the medical work of the Mission shall be subject to inspection by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, or his representative, and that a report on the work done and the progress made shall be furnished to Government annually by the medical practitioner-in-charge.

6. The medical practitioner-in-charge is not to be allowed the privilege of private practice, and fees taken from patients who can afford them are to be paid into the funds of the Mission.

We were advised that our medical center at Jiama met all the conditions and that it would be one of the three to receive the subsidy of 400 pounds, beginning with the first of this year. An additional 100 pounds will be granted if a registered nurse as an assistant to the doctor in charge is located at such a station. The purpose of the Mission will not be disrupted, if the doctor gives his time to the practice of medicine first and keeps his place up to government standards.

The Mission recommended that two doctors be added to the staff just as soon as funds were available. There is no doubt that the need demands such consideration. We hesitate, however, to give its approval because the cost of equipment and maintenance becomes heavy and we have no assurance of further aid from the government at this time. We do recommend that plans be made to employ another doctor just as soon as funds are available and that he be given the privilege of taking the short course in tropical medicines at the London School of Medicine.

The total receipts at our dispensaries and hospital last year were $3,887.80. While this is an aid in maintaining our medical work, yet it represents in a very slight degree the services rendered by our medical workers or the cost of operating the institutions.

Mission Property

There are nine missionary residences located as follows: Freetown and Tiama, two each; Rotifunk, Moyamba, Shenge, Kono and Bonthe, one each. These residences are all of foreign construction except the one at Kono, and afford comfortable living quarters for our missionaries. The residence at Kono is built of mud walls (pisé work) with pan roof. It is quite comfortable and convenient but not well adapted for two families. The buildings are kept in good repair, except for such depreciation as comes in the tropics.

The buildings at Albert Academy including the administration building, kitchens, latrine and shops, are all substantially built. The kitchens and latrine have been reconstructed recently and a sanitary septic tank installed to take care of all sewerage. This is a great improvement over the old primitive system formerly used at the institution. The shops were enlarged also and now house comfortably and well the wood and printing departments.

The roof of the administration building should be reconstructed as early as possible. It was not designed to take care of the heavy tropical rains when it was built and after twenty years is still less able to do so. The walls should be run up square and raised enough to put wall windows in the third floor, eliminating the dormer windows and making possible an extension roof.

The Harford School for Girls presents an imposing view and gives evidence of being well constructed. The only regret is that this building which seemed sufficiently large at the time of construction to serve the needs for many years is already too small and unable to meet the demands.

The residence at Moyamba is badly in need of repair. It should be reconstructed just as soon as a builder (preferably one of our missionaries) can be put in charge of the work.

Two new buildings were erected at Tiama by the missionaries - one a plain but convenient residence with four rooms and a small veranda; the other a small dispensary building. Both buildings are of concrete blocks with pan roof. They were undertaken by the missionaries at the station because the buildings they were occupying were native of very poor con-

struction and quite undesirable as residences. The cost was $1,941.94. This has all been met by the missionaries who supervised the construction except $803.46. Since the buildings were needed and are of good construction we recommend that the Board assume the balance due and express its appreciation of the faith of these indefatigable workers.

A new building is needed for the boarding boys at the Tiama school. A native building will meet this need adequately. The missionaries are in hope that the "big" men of the town will assist in the construction. Materials can be secured for the gathering and if men are furnished for the work the cost will be very small.

The Hatfield-Archer dispensary at Rotifunk stands the elements of the tropics well and is meeting the needs quite as well.

The boarding department of the Rotifunk school has grown so that the buildings no longer house the boys as they should be housed. We favor remodeling and enlaring the present dormitory just as soon as the board can conveniently undertake it.

If we carry out the program planned for the Kono Country, additional buildings will be needed there in order to house the staff. These will have to be of native construction (please) because of the cost of getting material from the railroad. A new girls' home and a missionary residence are the first which should have our attention.

The Michener Hospital is a substantial building with pan roof. It is kept in good repair and in constant use. A large native building with pan roof adjacent to the hospital serves as a ward for in-patients.

The Rufus Clark and Wife Training School at Shenge stands out prominently on the mission compound. The walls are as solid and firm as ever, but the joists, floor and partitions are badly eaten by the "bug-a-bugs". They should be repaird. The second floor, formerly used as a mission residence, is used now as a dormitory for boarding students. The first floor still serves as class rooms for the school. The mission residence on the point of the compound over-looking the sea remains unused.

There are good permanent barrie styled school buildings at Rotifunk, Moyamba, Tiama, Shenge and Kono. We favor very much this style building for our country day schools. They are well lighted, comfortable and permanent. The school building at Bonthe is two stories, constructed of concrete blocks. It, too, is a very good building. All the other day schools are conducted in native barries or houses.

There are five church buildings of foreign construction, Bonthe, Tiama, Moyamba, Rotifunk and Shenge. The mistakes of early days must be avoided in the erection of church buildings. Special care should be taken to see that they are adapted to conditions in tropical countries. The design of the roof and the method of ventilation are very important. The roofs on two of our buildings are not constructed for tropical rains. A belfry or tower on the main structure is a serious mistake unless properly placed.

We believe also that it is a mistake to aid or encourage the erection of church houses modeled entirely after American architecture. One such building was constructed on the Africa field. It is extravagant, costly to keep in repair and out of all harmony with surrounding conditions. It is better to have more modest buildings with a touch of African life and ideas. Otherwise we create a burden in the mere upkeep of the building which the average congregation cannot bear. It is poor policy to aid or encourage the erection of a church house which the congregation cannot maintain when it is erected.

A municipal light plant has been erected and a lighting system installed in the city of Freetown. The city is prepared to furnish light for private dwellings. We recommend the installation of electric lights in the headquarters building on Gloucester Street as soon as the Board can arrange to finance it. The approximate cost will be three hundred dollars.

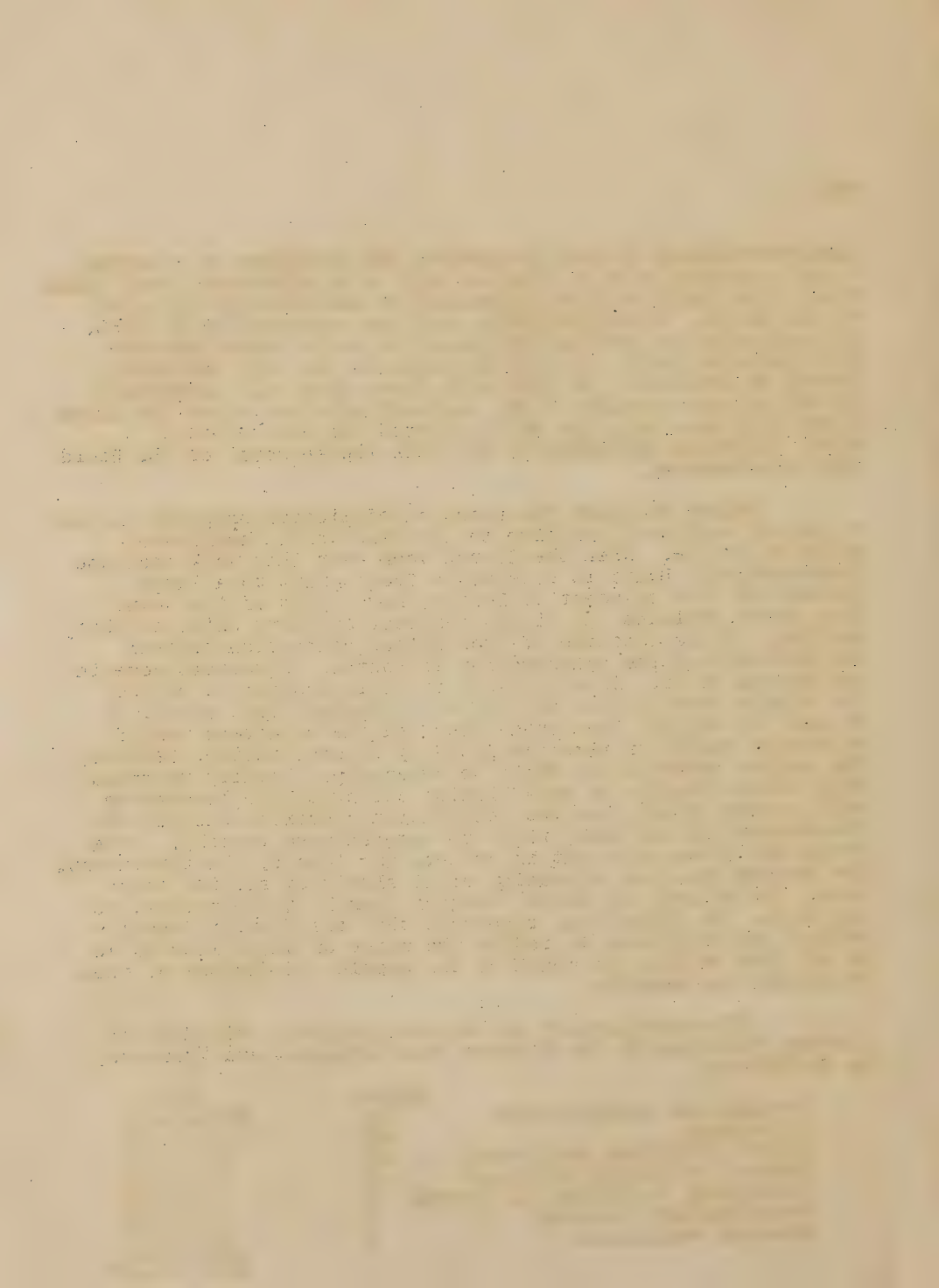
We studied carefully the remodeling and enlarging of the Rest Cottage on Mt. Leicester. Certain plans are now in the hands of the Director of Manual Training at the Academy. After specifications and measurements are complete they will be forwarded for your approval. The Mission is unanimously of the opinion that the amount is sufficient to enlarge the cottage and put it in first class condition to accommodate the staff during vacation periods. It was agreed by the Mission

that the workers in Kono be granted the privilege of erecting a small native house or rest cottage on an elevation about three miles from their station, provided it met with the approval of the Board. The approximate cost was estimated to be $150. If permission is granted the amount is to be taken from the Mt. Leicester fund. This will eliminate the long and costly travel to Freetown. We look with favor upon this suggestion. If any balance remains in the rest-cottage fund after the above items have been met, the staff favored its use to erect other buildings providing it met with the approval of the Board and contributors.

Before we leave the question of mission property we wish to make a statement relative to the land which the Mission holds in Bonthe. When the Church took over this work from the Congregational Board it received a Crown grant to a large acreage of land adjacent to Bonthe, now a part of the town. This grant includes the finest and best building sites in that section. It is a source of much bitter contention between the natives and the congregation in Bonthe. Squatters come in and settle on it. In many cases it is impossible to collect the simple fees without hailing the offenders into court. If we fail to collect the rental fees and the squatters remain a certain length of time the property becomes theirs. Besides, the native question our right to ownership. Legally we would have little trouble in establishing our ownership because we hold a crown grant, but your deputation questions whether we couldestablish our moral right to ownership so readily. Some years ago it was laid out in streets and lots by the government. The Mission has been disposing of it slowly by selling these lots. We believe the price, ranging from 15 to 35 pounds, is too high. We, therefore, recommend that the Mission Superintendent be instructed to reduce the price of these lots so as to put them within the reach of the people and dispose of them as quickly as possible.

The valuation of our mission property according to figures submitted by the Mission Superintendent and Treasurer is as follows:

	Number	Value
Chapels and church houses	32	$47,928.00
Parsonages	40	7,508.00
School buildings and ground	16	91,200.00
Medical buildings and ground	3	8,690.00
Industrial buildings and ground	3	5,800.00
Other mission property	5	3,865.00
Mission residences	9	38,200.00
		$203,271.00



We call attention to the fact that all land in the Protectorate is held by lease and not in fee simple.

Future Policy and New Work

It is the firm conviction of your deputation that the first emphasis of your Board and Mission should be placed upon evangelism, especially personal evangelism, and close supervision of the work. The stations which are now occupied should be fully and regularly manned. This would help greatly in increasing the efficiency of the native workers. In other words, we should plan to do better what we are already doing.

New missionaries should be sent out six months or a year in advance of the time they are to take on full work. This would allow them to get acquainted with the task and to study the language. It would also eliminate some of the problems which occur when changes are made. No matter how well trained a man may be in American knowledge and customs, when he goes to a foreign mission field he enters a land with strange customs and a language entirely unlike his own. Very frequently he has little or no knowledge of either of these.

Any one sent to the field must refrain from expressing race superiority or prejudice. If he does he will create a barrier between himself and the people he wishes to help which will seriously injure his influence and usefulness. This temptation to race consciousness is very insidious and must be carefully guarded against. The new missionary must be willing to take second place at times and allow the native to develop his initiative and leadership. His relation must be fraternal rather than paternal - a brother come to help rather than a parent come to dictate and control. He must learn to work"with" the native and not "over" him. Arrangements should be made for a thorough conference with every new missionary before he is commissioned and sent to the field.

We urge that the Board and the Mission give careful thought to the preparation and training of native leaders. The Academy is our highest institution of learning. There is a college, Fourah Bay, conducted by the Church Missionary Society of London, with good normal and theological courses. In an interview with the Principal, Mr. J.L. Horstead, we expressed the hope that some day its courses might be so adjusted as to meet more nearly the needs of other missions also. We regret to report that up to the present time there

has been no serious move among the various mission boards working in Sierra Leone to cooperate in providing better training for their ministers. We approached the leaders of several of the missions with the hope that interest might be created in such a project. In the meantime we should give our men the best possible advantage. When capable, consecrated men come to America for study on the recommendation of the Mission they should be assisted in securing their education with the distinct understanding that they will give a reasonable number of years to the service of the mission when they return. We recommend, therefore, that all aid given African students (or foreign) be under the direction and supervision of the Foreign Board. We believe this will help to avoid the losses which the Mission has suffered in the past.

Some years ago there was a strong plea made that the Board open up work among the Kissi tribes east of Pendembu. Recently there was a re-allocation of mission responsibility. At the request of the United Missionary Council of Freetown, and on the recommendation of the Mission Council, the Board withdrew from Pendembu and the region easy and left it to the Wesleyan Methodists. This relieved the Board and the Mission of further responsibility for this section of Kissi people. There are three chiefdoms of Kissi people, however, in the Kono country for which we are responsible. These chiefdoms are being reached through our station at Jaiama.

We have found that one of the important things is to keep each station well manned. We are aware that many contingencies may arise but no effort should be spared to keep the staff full, There should be one family and an office girl at Freetown; two American teachers at the Academy; one family and a nurse at Rotifunk; one family and a nurse or assistant at Tiama; at least three American teachers in the school at Moyamba; and two families besides the medical staff at Kono. For three years the Shenge station has been without a missionary. There were two reasons for this: one was the shortage of funds, the other was the hope that a station as old as Shenge would be able to carry on without a mission worker. With a good native pastor the local congregation could get on, but the surrounding out-stations need supervision and guidance. The Mission Superintendent at Freetown is unable to give it because of other duties, which extend throughout the Mission. We feel that the Board should station a man at Shenge again in order to help direct the Rufus Clark and Wife Training School and give close supervision to the out-stations.

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Our mission stations form a chain across Sierra Leone, beginning with Bonthe on the south and continuing to Jiama on the northeast, with the exception of one gap in the upper Mende country. Since our responsibility for the Kissi tribes east of Pendembu has been assumed by the Wesleyan Mission, we suggest, after surveying the field, that the Board look forward to opening up work in the upper Mendi near the border of the Kono Chiefdom, This region remains unoccupied. If we placed a worker there, it would close the last link in the chain from Bonthe to Jiama. We urge this because we believe the Church should look forward to doing more work in Africa and reaching new territory, and because we believe this is the logical center for such new work. Our forces will be concentrated and stations contiguous.

We close this report with a word of appreciation to the Church for the confidence it reposed in us by sending us on this important mission; to the missionaries for the precaution and care they exercised in looking after our comfort and health; to the native workers for their respect and patience in meeting newcomers, unaccustomed to their language and ways; to the host of friends who supported us by their intercession; and to a kind Providence for His gracious care and spiritual power so constantly bestowed upon us. Without one and all of these rich blessings we could not have rendered the service we did, nor the service we hope to render in the home church for the furtherance of His Kingdom among men.

Upon the Church in Africa and upon the Church in America he His eternal blessing.

Respectfully submitted,

Bishop A. B. Statton

Samuel G. Ziegler

Members of the Deputation

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MISSION STATIONS AND MISSIONARIES

Freetown
Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Musselman
Miss Erna Rife

Albert Academy
Rev. and Mrs. Earl Tozer (on furlough)
Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Rosselot
Rev. Lloyd S. Bowman

Rotifunk
Rev. and Mrs. Walter Schutz (on furlough)
Rev. and Mrs. Lester M. Leach
Miss Maud Hoyle
Miss Nora Vesper

Tiama
Miss Minnie Eaton
Miss Angie Akin
Rev. and Mrs. Charles Leader

Shenge
Unoccupied at present

Moyamba
Miss Naomi Wilson
Miss Susan Bachman (on furlough)
Miss Lela Gipson (on furlough)
Miss Elizabeth Brenneman

Kono
Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Thomas (on furlough)
Dr. and Mrs. E. I. Conner
Miss Estelle High
Rev. and Mrs. Robert Parsons

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